MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

6 FEBRUARY 1981

Iran Domestic Affairs

Khomeyni Speech--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni has told members of the newly formed council for the coordination of Islamic publicity abroad that Iran needs to counter propaganda against its Islamic revolution and republic with better, though not exaggerated, publicity. In his speech, a recording of which was carried by Tehran radio, Khomeyni said Iran has a unique "good thing" to offer the world, despite actions "contrary to Islamic rules" by "certain deviants" that have been mistakenly "blamed on the Islamic Republic." Khomeyni admitted that "a group of people" within the country who are "either deviants or ignorant" have portrayed Iran's revolution as "corrupt." He regretted that even certain individuals who should know better have said the situation was "better under the shah than it is now." In particular Khomeyni noted that just become some people have complained to "a certain gentleman" that person "has felt compelled to say that the former regime was better than the way things are now." Khomeyni attributed this not to "ill intention" but to a "lack of attention to issues." Khomeyni went on to reiterate his call for "writers and orators" to "restrain their pens" and to stop hurling abuse at others.

Interior Ministry on Demonstrations--Tehran radio on 5 February carried textually the statement of Tehran security headquarters advising the public that the Ministry of Interior has issued no permit for "any demonstration, march or rally in Tehran" on 6 February. The security forces will watch the situation, it warned, and will "deal with the culprits" if there is "any disorder or tension."

Iran Foreign Affairs

French-Iranian Relations--Tehran radio broadcast the text of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's message to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing protesting the delivery of Mirage aircraft to Iraq. Bani-Sadr told the French leader that the delivery of "Mirage aircraft and other military equipment" has caused a "wave of sorrow and disbelief" in Iran. There is no doubt, his message said, that Iraq will use its new Mirage F-1's to "intensify and continue bombing and destroying residential and civilian areas in our country." Iran, he declared, regards the French action as a "hostile act" against its "existence and independence." Earlier, Tehran radio reported that the Majlis Foreign Affairs Committee addressed a letter to the French National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee "strongly protesting" the arms delivery to Iraq and calling on the National Assembly to halt the arms shipments until "the end of the aggression."

Bani-Sadr on U.S. Arms--Commenting on the U.S. decision to suspend the delivery to Iran of American military equipment purchased before the hostage crisis, President Bani-Sadr, in a statement reported by PARS, said the U.S. action will in the "long run" benefit Iran and all the "oppressed masses" of the world.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iranian Air Force planes hit Iraqi targets around Abadan and Ahvaz, Tehran radio reported, while Iranian artillery continued to pound Iraqi positions along the Kabir Kuh Mountains. An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by INA, reported on the actions of Iraqi forces around the Kurdish town of Nowsud and also noted other clashes around Susangerd, Shush and Dezful.

Gulf Affairs

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah has detailed the composition and undertakings of the new "council for Gulf cooperation" formed during a meeting by the

foreign ministers of six Gulf states in Riyadh on 4 February. According to KUNA, the cooperation council, intended to promote economic cooperation and integration, is composed of a supreme council made up of the heads of the member states, a ministerial council and a general secretariat. The ministerial council and the general secretariat are responsible for developing and promulgating plans for economic coordination and cooperation among the member states while the supreme council has the power to arbitrate disputes among its members. In a related SPA report, Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said the Gulf states did not discuss security matters at the Riyadh meeting but indicated that the subject will be reviewed at an upcoming Gulf summit meeting. Nevertheless, a report by the London-based newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT claimed that the meeting discussed a Saudi plan to unify the military capabilities of the Gulf states and also heard an Omani proposal to set up a "joint naval force" to defend the Strait of Hormuz.

Kuwait

KUNA reported that Defense Minister Shaykh Salim as-Sabah told the newspaper AL-QABAS that the armed forces have received orders to resist any attempted attack on Kuwait. The order follows Iranian air attacks on Kuwaiti border positions last November.

Syria-Romania

President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Bucharest on an "official and friendly visit," Damascus radio reported, where he was received by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and other leading officials.

Jordan

Jordanian Option--Two Jordanian Cabinet ministers in separate interviews strongly rejected the "Jordanian option" as a basis for the settlement of the Palestinian issue with Israel. Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the Jordanian option is an Israeli attempt to evade the Palestinian problem and recognition of the PLO. Jordan will "never" play a separate role in the negotiations, the foreign minister stressed, because it is not convinced that there is a solution through any option. Expressing a similar view in the Paris-based magazine AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, Land Affairs Minister Hasan Ibrahim said that the "so-called Jordanian option does not exist" and instead emphasized Jordan's support for the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the return of occupied Arab territories.

Diplomat Kidnapped--Beirut radio reported that four carloads of unidentified gunmen kidnapped the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Beirut, killing two Jordanian guards in the process.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 025 6 February 1981

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INDIA

Reports on Discontinuing U.S. Nuclear Fuel Denied E 1
Reprocessing of Nuclear Fuel Into Plutonium Planned E 1
Further Reports on Progress of Nonaligned Meeting E 1
Rao TANJUG Interview E 1
Declaration Revision, Amendments E 2
Anti-U.S. Position Opposed E 3
Cuban Report Approved [Havana] E 3
Pakistan Suggests Amendment E 4
More on Pakistani Amendment E 4
Afghan Delegation's Arrival E 4
Dost Explains Afghan Position E 5
Syria Proposes Amerdment E 6
Ghali Defends Egyptian Role E 7
African Proposal on Namibia E 7
DPRK Delegation's Arrival E 7
Phnom Penh Envoy Presents Credentials to Reddy E 7
EXPRESS Comments on Reagan's First News Conference [2 Feb] E 8
Briefs: Rice to USSR E 8

PAKISTAN

Haq Calls for 'Islamic Power' To Offset Superpowers F 1
British Minister Blaker Meets With Shahnawaz F 1
Delhi Quotes REUTER on Opposition Parties' Demands F 1

IRAN

Khomeyni Calls for 'Correct' Publicity 5 Feb I 1
Bani-Sadr Cables French President on Mirages I 2
Raja'i: Iran in Better State Than Iraq I 2
Chamran: Iraq Weakening, Saddam Defeat 'Assured' [ETTELA'AT 1 Feb] I 4
Beheshti Interviewed on Foreign Policy, Relations I 5
University Students Protest 18, 23 Jan Attacks [MIZAN 26 Jan] I 7
Interior Ministry Forbids 6 Feb Demonstrations I 8
Feda'iyan-e Khalq Hold 6 Feb Demonstration I 8
AFP Report I 9
Agha Shahi Concludes Talks, Visit to Iran I 9
Shahi Reports on Talks I 9
Departure From Tehran I 10
Hasebi Leads Delegation to Bulgaria, Poland I 10
Islamic Court Sentences Fifth Columnists To Death I 10
Tehran Rails Against Western Mideast Arms Sales I 10
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique 396 I 12
'Fierce' Fighting Continues on Western Front I 13
Kurdish Court Passes Death Sentences on Iranians I 13
[Voice of Iranian Kordestan]
NVOI Praises Khomeyni for Warning to Liberals I 14

REPORTS ON DISCONTINUING U.S. NUCLEAR FUEL DENIED

BK060905 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0831 GMT 6 Feb 81

["Official Spokesman's Statement on the Tarapore Agreement"--ISI headline]

[Text] The Government of India have taken note of newspaper reports both in the Indian press and abroad of the Government of India having allegedly sent some message or communication to the Government of the United States of America suggesting discontinuance of the supply of nuclear fuel for Tarapore. Some reports have mentioned this communication as suggesting "a friendly parting of ways." There has been no such communication.

The Government of India have consistently reiterated their hope that Indo-U.S. nuclear cooperation under the 1963 agreement can continue. The U.S. Government had made certain unilateral proposals regarding safeguards which are unacceptable to the Government of India. In April 1980 we had addressed a communication to the U.S. Government restating our position on the supply of nuclear fuel for Tarapore as well as reprocessing spent fuel. The Government of India have consistently maintained that contractual obligations of the United States and India under the Tarapore agreement cannot be subject to conditions extraneous to that agreement. The developments leading to the supply of one of the pending shipments of enriched uranium are well known. There has since been a continuing dialogue between the two sides on the subject. We recognise that the new U.S. administration might need a little time to address themselves to this question and it is not therefore our intention to press for an immediate decision.

REPROCESSING OF NUCLEAR FUEL INTO PLUTONIUM PLANNED

BK060316 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] India is working on a plan to reprocess the spent fuel from the Tarapore and Rajasthan atomic power stations for conversion into plutonium.

According to a nuclear scientist of the Bhabha atomic research center, the black plutonium derived can possibly be considered for use as an alternative fuel for enriched uranium. He said the plutonium thus extracted would be adequate for both the reactors at Tarapore going on forever.

FURTHER REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF NONALIGNED MEETING

Rao TANJUG Interview

LD052132 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1944 GMT 5 Feb 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Zagreb, 5 Feb (TANJUG)--India's minister of external affairs, Narasimha Rao, has expressed in an interview with Yugoslav TV his conviction that the forthcoming New Delhi nonaligned foreign ministerial conference will confirm the principles of nonalignment and peaceful coexistence. The ministerial conference will seek to further strengthen the unity and usefulness of the nonaligned movement, he said.

In pointing out that this conference will be held in the context of various threats to world peace and tensions developing in individual regions, such as Southeast Asia and Southwest Asia, and the Indian Ocean, Rao said that the New Delhi gathering would discuss all of the above questions.

The New Delhi conference will mark the 20th anniversary of founding of the nonaligned movement in Belgrade, Rao added. The New Delhi gathering is likely to send out an appeal for proclaiming 1981 the year in which all countries which participated in the first nonaligned summit conference in Belgrade in 1961 should mark the 20th anniversary of the foundation of the nonaligned movement, the Indian minister of external affairs said. The course of developments in the past one and a half years has posed a threat to the strength and unity of the movement of the nonaligned countries, he evaluated.

Referring within this context to the situation in Afghanistan, the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, and the situation in the Indian Ocean, Narasimha Rao said the nonaligned movement had to discuss these questions. In his opinion, it is unthinkable that the nonaligned movement at any moment should be fully free from internal tensions since it has ninety-four countries at present. Countries can have bilateral differences at times and this is completely natural, but the movement as such is sure to keep its unity, the Indian minister said.

It is clear that tensions will come up from time to time, but this can be straightened out and I am sure that in the course of last year the definite [as received] nonaligned countries sought to play a useful role in lessening these tensions, although no concrete solutions to these questions have come up, Rao asserted.

The Indian minister said that the movement of nonaligned was the only way for the newly liberated countries to safeguard their independence. Rao singled out nonreliance on any bloc, autonomous decision-making and safeguarding their independence as the fundamental idea of the nonaligned movement. The founders of the nonaligned movement (Tito, Nehru and An-Nasri) were wise and far-sighted and came to the conclusion that only a movement like this could safeguard and protect the newly liberated countries from all kinds of influence from all sides, the Indian minister told Yugoslav TV.

The New Delhi gathering will search for a satisfying solution to the North-South dialogue, Narasimha Rao said. In absence of an appropriate response from the North, the nonaligned movement itself or the developing countries themselves will not be able to come to a final solution, for this problem is a two-way one, the Indian minister added.

Declaration Revision, Amendments

BK051650 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] India's compromise proposal on how to deal with controversial political issues has been accepted by the nonaligned officials meeting in New Delhi. The political committee, which began its meeting this afternoon, concentrated mostly on procedural aspects of dealing with the revised draft declaration prepared by India as the host country.

India's compromise proposal came up after several countries brought out amendments to the draft resolution on complex questions including west Asia and Kampuchea. At one stage the Yugoslav delegate suggested formation of a separate drafting group.

India's permanent representative at the United Nations Brijesh Mishra suggested the setting up of an open-ended drafting group to deal with the controversial paragraphs of the draft while the political committee as a whole may go ahead with its discussion on the rest of the declaration.

Presenting the revised draft declaration prepared by India, Mishra made it clear that this is a synthesis of ideas obtained from various countries and does not embody only India's point of view. A spokesman later told newsmen that there was universal appreciation of India's attempt of the drafting of the declaration.

The officials of the 90 nonaligned countries today broke into two groups to consider the economic and political matters separately. Algeria was elected chairman of the economic committee while the political committee was headed by Nicaragua. Both the committees mostly confined themselves to the procedural aspects. The conference spokesman said that during discussions at the political committee the Syrian delegation suggested draft paragraphs relating to the Arab-Israeli conflict, Singapore moved some draft paragraphs on the situation in Kampuchea to be included in the declaration, and Malta submitted a few paragraphs relating to her dispute with Libya in regard to the continental shelf.

Anti-U.S. Position Opposed

BK060814 Hong Kong AFP in English 0800 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Feb (AFP)--Indian efforts to get American, but not specific Soviet, military might in the Indian Ocean condemned by the powerful Third World forum of the nonaligned movement came under fire today from non-communist Asian, African and Middle East countries.

An authoritative source at the movement's preparatory conference here, said India's draft declaration specifically referring to America's expansion of the Diego Garcia base was a "one-sided" attack which virtually ignored the Soviet buildup in the Indian Ocean. Countries opposed to this stance, he said, included Kenya and Oman--both of which have granted port facilities to the U.S.--and Somalia, with whom Washington was discussing terms for using the former Soviet base at Berbera.

Nigeria and Egypt, together with Asian nations, except pro-Soviet countries such as Vietnam and Laos, also opposed the Indian statement going to the nonaligned foreign ministers meeting Monday and now for discussion in committee here. "We are not going to accept this and are going to get it changed for a balanced, rather than one-sided, view," the source added. The Indian declaration expresses "grave concern over the growing build-up of great power military presence in the Indian Ocean" and intensified activity of the great powers there.

The ocean zone of peace concept "was being systematically nullified by this escalation of great power military preparations, such as the expansion of the Diego Garcia base and the search for new base facilities," it adds. America last year modernized its base on the British island of Diego Garcia, extending its runways to take bigger transport plans and boosting the fuel stock facilities. The Soviet Union's main base in the Gulf region is in Aden, while the Soviet fleet is reported to have access to facilities in Mozambique.

India's draft calls on all great powers and major maritime powers to take part in the conference on the Indian Ocean scheduled to be held in Sri Lanka in 1981 and meanwhile to start reducing their presence in the ocean.

Cuban Report Approved

FL042140 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2116 GMT 4 Feb 81

[Text] Today the nonaligned countries movement's 36-nation Coordinating Bureau approved the intensive work and actions undertaken by this international organization since the sixth summit conference. The meeting, which was held behind closed doors at the Palace of Culture in New Delhi, was chaired by Raul Roa Kouri, Cuban ambassador to the United Nations.

Roa Kouri's report summarized the efforts made by Cuba and various member countries to fulfill the action plan that the chiefs of state and government approved in September 1979 at the Havana summit. The nonaligned countries' influence at the international level and Cuba's efforts and actions in regard to various serious conflicts and situations were in evidence at this morning's meeting in New Delhi.

Pakistan Suggests Amendment

BK050908 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Pakistan has suggested an amendment to the draft declaration prepared by India for the nonaligned foreign ministers meeting beginning on Monday. In its amendment, Pakistan has asked the nonaligned foreign ministers to demand withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan. The amendment says that the continuing foreign armed intervention in Afghanistan carries serious implications for international peace and security.

More on Pakistani Amendment

BK060520 Hong Kong AFP in English 0456 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Feb (AFP)--Pakistan, backed by Muslim member nations, has called on the nonaligned foreign ministers to demand withdrawal of "foreign troops from Afghanistan," an authoritative source said today.

After informal meetings with some of the 42 Muslim member nations of the nonaligned movement, Pakistan asked India today to circulate a draft amendment to the New Delhi declaration going to the foreign ministers meeting on Monday, the source said.

The Pakistani amendment expresses "grave concern on continuing foreign armed intervention in Afghanistan and agreed that it carried serious implications for international peace and security." The amendment, which may come up for discussions today or tomorrow at the political committee chaired by Nicaragua's permanent representative to the United Nations Victor Ticono, has also asked for creating a situation in Afghanistan so as "the two million Afghan refugees now in Pakistan and Iran can return to their homeland in confidence of hope and safety."

The revised draft declaration, which was circulated late Tuesday evening, with India claiming that "it was a synthesis of ideas from various member nations," did not satisfy the Pakistani delegation on the reference to Afghanistan, the source said. The revised draft expressed "full support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the non-aligned status of Afghanistan," but failed to make any direct reference to either the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan or the presence of "foreign troops" in that country. The draft, however, emphasised "the inadmissibility of the use of force in international relations or of intervention or interference in the internal affairs of the sovereign states." "The Pakistani delegation felt that the draft must clearly reaffirm the basic principle of the nonaligned movement, which are applicable to the crisis in Afghanistan," said the source. Meanwhile, conference sources said the Pakistani amendment which enjoyed the support of "many of the member nations" may produce some fireworks at the political committee meetings.

Afghan Delegation's Arrival

BK061037 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Afghanistan has expressed its willingness to hold talks with Pakistan and Iran in any manner, in the presence of UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim or his representative.

Afghanistan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, who arrived in New Delhi to attend the nonaligned foreign ministers conference, indicated this to newsmen. He said that his country is not averse to hold talks, even if Pakistan or Iran insist that they will talk to Afghan leaders only in their capacity as members of the ruling People's Democratic Party.

Asked by a newsman whether Afghanistan wants to have a tripartite meeting with its two neighbors, Dost said that it will favor separate talks with the two, since talking to both at the same time is not practicable.

The Afghan foreign minister made it clear that his country will oppose Pakistani amendment to the draft declaration of nonaligned foreign ministers conference calling for the withdrawal of foreign troops from his country. He did not hold out any hope of an early Soviet withdrawal from his country, saying that outside interference in Afghanistan continues. Whenever aggression stops and a viable guarantee is given, we will ask the Soviet Union to withdraw, he added.

Dost, who is leading a seven-member delegation, spoke of Indo-Afghan ties as one of the friendliest. He expressed the hope that the relations between the two countries will continue to develop in the interest of the two peoples. Union Minister of State for Supply and Rehabilitation Bhagwat Jha Azad and Indian Ambassador to Kabul Dr J.S. Teja were among those present at the airport to welcome the Afghan minister.

Dost Explains Afghan Position

BK060945 Hong Kong AFP in English 0930 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Feb (AFP)--Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammed Dost today said he would like to hold separate talks with Pakistan and Iran "in any capacity or in any manner they like," but would oppose demands being made here for withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

Mr Dost arrived in the Indian capital this afternoon to attend the non-aligned foreign ministers conference beginning on Monday, at which Pakistan is calling for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. He made it explicitly clear that his government would not insist on the pre-condition of recognition of the Babrak Karmal regime by Islamabad and Tehran. "It does not matter whether Pakistan and Iran consider me as the representative of the government or the (ruling) People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan... I am willing to hold talks with them in any manner or in any capacity they like," Mr Dost said. "But the fact remains that I am the foreign minister of Afghanistan. I take part in United Nations proceedings in that capacity. I am now coming here in the same capacity. It remains for others to see how I am addressed (by Pakistan and Iran). We will certainly reciprocate," he said.

"From our side there is no problem...we have stated and re-stated in the past that we are willing to hold talks with Pakistan and Tehran...as far as Afghanistan is concerned we are willing to sit in the negotiating table any day," Mr Dost said. "There have been some moves in some quarters which now give the impression that there is a sharp possibility of talks between us and Pakistan and Iran," he said, but did not elaborate. "We welcome the United Nations secretary general's (Dr Kurt Waldheim) initiative for initiating talks among Kabul, Tehran and Islamabad." Replying to questions, Mr Dost said he would prefer separate talks with Pakistan and Iran. "It is always better to hold talks between the two and not three; there is less scope for confusion."

Mr Dost reiterated the Afghan stand of holding the proposed talks in the presence of an United Nations representative and went a step further and said he would be willing to meet Iran and Pakistan here in the presence of Dr Waldheim, who will also be here during the conference.

The Afghan minister, was, however, not sure whether such a meeting would materialise here. Mr Dost did not hold out any more for an early Soviet withdrawal from his country, saying that outside interference in Afghanistan continued. "Whenever aggression stops and a viable guarantee is given, we will ask the Soviet Union to withdraw." Mr Dost said he would oppose the Pakistani amendment to the New Delhi draft declaration, which called on the non-aligned ministers to demand withdrawal of "foreign troops" from Afghanistan.

Pakistan, backed by Muslim and ASEAN nations asked India today to circulate the draft amendment for discussions at the Nicaragua-chaired political committee of the conference. Meanwhile, authoritative sources close to the Pakistan delegation said Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi, who arrives here tomorrow, would have a "flexible approach" on the issue of talks with Afghanistan. But the sources said Pakistan would insist on tripartite talks among Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan. The Pakistanis want to make it "very clear" that they would talk with Mr Dost, who is also a member of the Central Committee of the PDPA, as a representative of the party and not the government. Differences still exist on the role of the United Nations representative. The Pakistani delegation wants the talks to be held under the auspices of the United Nations, and not merely in the presence of [as] suggested by Afghanistan, the sources said.

Syria Proposes Amendment

BK060631 Hong Kong AFP in English 0616 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 6 Feb (AFP)--Syria today urged the nonaligned movement to reject the United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 on the Middle East as inadequate and condemn United States policies there including its "continuous and growing support" for Israel.

It called on the 96-member movement to warn Washington that its support for Israel, particularly military and political, was detrimental to relations between nonaligned countries and the U.S. The Syrian amendment to India's draft declaration, being discussed here by officials prior to the foreign ministers' conference opening on Monday, rejects "fragmented" partial solutions to the Middle East problem.

It calls for the movement to reaffirm its rejection and condemnation of the Camp David approach and the Israel-Egypt treaty of March 1979, but does not call for Egypt to be either suspended or expelled from the movement. The Syrians maintain that Resolution 242 (1967), which refers only to a Palestinian refugee problem and on which diplomatic efforts to solve the Middle East problem have been based, "ensures neither the future of the Palestinian people nor their inalienable rights." Attaining these two are a "prerequisite for a just settlement" and the crux of the Middle East problem, the Syrians say.

Their amendment asks the conference to affirm the right of Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation to employ "all forms of military and political force" to free occupied territores. Syria calls for strong condemnation of "the hostile attitude of the U.S." towards Palestinian rights and towards total withdrawal from occupied territories, and of Israel occupation and policies in Jerusalem, and rejection of these as unlawful. The amendment calls for an end to military, human, material or moral support for Israel and for continued severance of diplomatic, economic and other links. Seeking a pledge from nonaligned nations systematically to weaken the Israeli economy, Syria calls for the European Economic Community to honour promises not to apply economic agreements with Israel to occupied territories.

Ghali Defends Egyptian Role

BK051252 Hong Kong AFP in English 1246 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Feb (AFP)--Egypt will oppose any attempt by the "steadfastness" front and Marxist countries to expel it from the non-aligned movement, Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali said here today.

Mr Ghali, who heads the Egyptian delegation to the conference which opens here on Monday, also attacked what he called "the dangerous current appearing in the movement to associate nonalignment with the communist camp."

Of all the Arab countries, Egypt was the only one to have acted in the interests of the Palestinian cause, Mr Ghali affirmed. The possible suspension of Egypt from the movement is to be debated here, but Mr Ghali defended the Camp David peace agreements with Israel. "Priority is now given to inter-Arab differences and no Arab country is capable of serving the Palestinian cause," he said. "Egypt will continue its efforts for the Palestinian cause and will show the nonaligned countries the worthiness of its attitude," he said.

African Proposal on Namibia

BK051538 Hong Kong AFP in English 1454 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 5 Feb (AFP)--African nations may ask the nonaligned foreign ministers conference here to seek a special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to Namibia and raising the question of economic sanctions on South Africa, informed sources said here today.

Such a session would be designed to push South Africa into accepting United Nations proposals for Namibian independence that were refused by Pretoria and the internal Namibian parties it supports at the Geneva conference on Namibia last month.

A Libyan delegate to the nonaligned movement's preparatory meeting here added today that the African group--representing more than half the movement's 96 member states and organizations--wanted Namibia to be seen as a major concern for the whole movement. "We have to have a strong reaction to the attitude of the West and of South Africa at Geneva," the Libyan said.

Representatives of the African states here say the nonaligned movement should consider the Namibian issue on a par with the other important ones facing it--Kampuchea, Afghanistan and the Gulf war--and should adopt a joint position on Namibia. The South West Africa People's Organization, the black nationalist movement fighting South African rule in Namibia, will also be represented at the New Delhi conference.

DPRK Delegation's Arrival

BK051625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the DPRK Ho Tam and his country's delegation arrived in New Delhi today to take part in the nonaligned foreign ministers' conference beginning on Monday. He was received at the airport by Minister of State for Labor Mrs Ram Dulari Sinha.

PHNOM PENH ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO REDDY

BK060910 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Kampuchea's first ambassador Dith Mounty presented his credentials to president Sanjiva Reddy at Rashtrapati Bhavan today.

EXPRESS COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S FIRST NEWS CONFERENCE

BK061217 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 2 Feb 81 p 6

[Text] President Reagan's first press conference portends an atavistic reversion of U.S. foreign policy to the cold war era. The words he has used to describe the character of the Soviet leadership are so provocative as to make it virtually impossible for his administration to have a meaningful dialogue with Moscow whether on re-negotiating SALT II or on other major issues in super-power relationships. He has said that they are wont "to commit any crime, to lie, to cheat in order to attain" their professed objective of promoting world revolution. Even John Foster Dulles, who conceived American foreign policy as a mission to redeem the world from communism, never descended to this kind of jingoist rhetoric.

Nations do not deal with each other in terms of moral absolutes. How high-minded has been America's own conduct in Vietnam, Cambodia, Iran, Chile and other Latin American countries? How concerned is Mr Reagan going to be with lofty ideals of freedom and democracy in dealing with El Salvador, for instance? It is ridiculous for an American leader who draws inspiration from Nixon to strike such righteous postures on the world stage.

Mr Reagan's words may have been passed over as playing to the gallery but for the fact that they formed an ominous pattern with the Senate testimony of his secretary of state, Gen Alexander Haig, and the detente-is-dead message of the U.S. spokesman at the Madrid Conference on European Security. Once the spell of Reagan's macho style of projecting U.S. power is broken, the Americans themselves will be alarmed at the direction in which the new president is taking their country. The stakes are higher than in a western movie. For this approach can only lead to a confrontation or even showdown between the two nuclear giants with its calamitous consequences to the whole world.

It is inconceivable that Western Europe, especially France and West Germany, will go along with Mr Reagan in this dangerous path. The fundamentalist attitude to communist powers may also jeopardise Washington's ongoing relationship with China, which has been among the few outstanding achievements of American foreign policy in over three decades. The world is only left with the hope that even a Ronald Reagan will change, once he faces the hard facts of world politics.

BRIEFS

RICE TO USSR--India would supply an additional 45,000 tons of rice to the Soviet Union under an agreement signed in New Delhi today. Today's agreement is in addition to the one signed on the 23d of last month for supply of 50,000 tons of rice. The entire quantity of 95,000 tons is to be shipped by the end of June. [Text] Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Feb 81]

HAQ CALLS FOR 'ISLAMIC POWER' TO OFFSET SUPERPOWERS

BK061053 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has called for pooling of resources of Muslim countries and creating an Islamic power to maintain a balance between the superpowers. In an interview published in the Saudi Arabian newspaper AL-BILAD, he described the resolutions of the third Islamic Conference summit as very important and urged the Muslim countries to implement them. He lauded the efforts of Saudi Arabia in support of Islam and Muslims and commended the preparations of the summit, which (?insured) its success. The president described the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as a move which concerns the region as a whole.

BRITISH MINISTER BLAKER MEETS WITH SHAHNAWAZ

BK060327 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Peter Blaker held a meeting with S. Shahnawaz, secretary general in the Foreign Ministry. They exchanged views on the current international situation, including latest developments in the region.

DELHI QUOTES REUTER ON OPPOSITION PARTIES' DEMANDS

BK060907 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Seven political parties in Pakistan signed a declaration last night demanding the immediate lifting of martial law, the resignation of President Ziaul Haq and free elections. REUTER, quoting a party leader in Karachi, says the declaration demanded that free, fair and impartial elections to the national and provincial assemblies be held within 3 months. Under the 1973 Constitution, power should be transferred to the elected representatives and the rights of the countries of four provinces should be fully restored and protected.

Among the signatories to the declaration were Begum Nusrat Bhutto [wife of former Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto] of the Pakistan People's Party, and President of the Democratic Party Nawabzad Nasrullah Khan. It may be recalled that all political parties in Pakistan have been banned by the government since 1979.

KHOMEYNI CALLS FOR 'CORRECT' PUBLICITY 5 FEB

LD051350 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1100 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni on 5 February at Hoseyniyeh Jamaran in Tehran to members of the newly formed council for the coordination of Islamic publicity abroad--recorded, duration 30 minutes]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The matter of publicity is an important one, one that could be regarded as the most prominent matter in the world. One could say that the world is governed by publicity. Unfortunately, however, we have been unable during this brief period to rise to the occasion as we should. Of course, the problems we had within the country right from the start, and the problems that were created for us from abroad, are partly to blame, along with some neglect on our own part. Others engaged in propaganda against us, both the big powers and those associated with them, to the extent that they were able to portray the Islamic Republic as something different from what it is. [passage omitted stressing the role of propaganda in creating a bad or favorable image]

When it comes to propaganda, outsiders portray Iran as a barbaric, criminal and uncivilized country, at the same time making out that what they themselves have to offer is something good. An example of this is Saddam's speech at the At-Ta'if conference. It has been reported that he made an 80-minute speech, in which he attempted to cover up his crimes, portray himself as someone who has the good of the Iraqi and Arab nation at heart, and make his government look as if it has been wronged; those who were at the conference--a group of them being dependent upon the same source as Saddam--approved his remarks and regarded all of the crimes that this person has committed against our country, our nation, our old women and our youngsters as a progressive thing, something that is good for Islam and for the Arabs.

Unfortunately, however, we were unable to offer the world the good thing we have, a thing that cannot be found in any other country, namely, why we staged a revolution, why our nation staged a revolution, why it eliminated the former regime and what it is that it is seeking. We have this good thing to offer despite all of the [word indistinct] that this country has, all the disruptions caused by counterrevolutionaries and deviants all over the country, all the things done contrary to Islamic rules by certain deviants and blamed on the Islamic Republic. [passage omitted stressing the virtues of the Islamic Republic's moral and spiritual message and intent]

Unfortunately, within our own country, too, we have a group of people, who are either deviants or ignorant, who intend to portray this revolution as corrupt. Even certain individuals from whom one did not expect to hear such things have said that the situation was better under the shah than it is now. Certain religious believers are saying such things out of ignorance of what is happening and of the difference between the situation now and what it was under the previous regime. Just because a few corrupt ones have complained to him [not further identified], to a certain gentleman, that they have suffered injustice, or that this or that has happened to them, the gentleman has felt compelled to say that the former regime was better than the way things are now. Of course, this was said out of a lack of attention to issues and not because of ill intention. If you take action too late, even within the country itself, those who have taken up the pen, wittingly or unwittingly, to paint a distorted picture of this revolution will be able to spread among our nation, which itself has seen the true picture of events, the idea that it was better under the previous regime. This is due to the weakness of our propaganda and the strength of theirs. [passage omitted further stressing the importance of the role of propaganda]

The work that you gentlemen have started to do now--and may God give you the opportunity to bring it to fruition--is something that I wish had been done right from the early days of the revolution. Had it been done, we would not now be facing all of these troubles. I wish that those writers and orators inside the country would bear in mind that they should not do anything that would help feed foreign propaganda, and not help others to commit crimes. I wish they would restrain their pens somewhat for the sake of Islam, for the sake of God, for the sake of the Islamic country, for the sake of the Islamic nation. They should not constantly invite people to get together and hurl abuses at others. They do enough of this themselves without inviting others to join in--inviting others to get together and wage a struggle against the Islamic Republic, to get together in order to hurl abuses at the Islamic Republic, to say that the Islamic Republic is not Islamic, to say that all these institutions that now exist in Iran are anti-Islamic. They should bear their responsibilities in mind and not tarnish the good thing they have to offer.

I pray to the most exalted, Almighty God to help you and others who want to serve Islam. You should bear in the mind that the best thing that can help the revolution to fruition and promote its export abroad is publicity--correct publicity about things as they are. You should never exaggerate, for what we have to offer is something that does not need exaggerating. All you need do is uncover the cloak that others have put over what we have to offer and struggle against the lies and propaganda. You should reflect abroad what the nation wanted right from the start, what it still wants and, God willing, what it will continue to want in future.

BANI-SADR CABLES FRENCH PRESIDENT ON MIRAGES

GF051952 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text of cable from Iranian President Bani-Sadr to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing--date not given]

[Text] Your Excellency Valery Giscard d'Estaing: The report that your government has supplied the aggressor Iraqi regime with Mirage aircraft and other military equipment and instruments has created a wave of astonishment and regret in our nation. There is no doubt that the Iraqi aggressor regime will use the planes supplied by your government to continue and intensify shelling and destruction of residential and civilian regions in Iran and to kill the Iranian people.

It is natural that our people, who are currently in their 5th month of resistance against the foreign aggression, should regard your attitude as an action of hostility, opposed to the sovereignty and independence of Iran. Our people have no doubt that your government's measure is against the interests of the French people and their friendly relations with the Iranian people.

[Signed] The president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr

RAJA'I: IRAN IN BETTER STATE THAN IRAQ

LD061208 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Vast crowds of the Muslim and revolutionary people of Tehran, free from any schism or ungodly leanings and detached from all the ever-present material problems, responded again today to the call of their creator and anxiously made their way to Tehran University, meeting place of those who seek God and who are his true followers.

In the glorious Friday prayer ceremonies at Tehran University today Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, made a speech before the prayer sermons. He said, in part:

[Begin recording] Our program concerning this war is that we most certainly must, from a strong political position, force Saddam to confess to having committed aggression against our country and to withdraw his mercenaries from our Islamic homeland. Only on these conditions will we keep quiet. Whoever speaks anywhere on behalf of our people should know that they, with their investment in the revolution will never surrender. [shouts of "God is great!" and "Khomeyni is the leader!"]

As a member of the Supreme Defense Council, I assure all you dear brothers and sisters that no discussions will ever be held unless based on these two foundations. All of your brothers in the Supreme Defense Council share the belief that Saddam's aggression should be condemned and that his mercenaries should be expelled from our Islamic homeland. Only then will we announce what the blood money of our martyrs will be. The blood money of our martyrs will never be the reconstruction of the buildings and economic installations destroyed in this connection. These are trivial. An Islamic government, the government of the Koran, the government of God should be established not only in Iran, in all its corners, with full force, but the Muslim people of Iraq should also enjoy this bounty. [shouts of "God is Great!"] and "Khomeyni is the leader!"]

My dear brothers and sisters should bear in mind that during the war God has enabled you to run your country in the best possible way. At a time when one port has been completely destroyed, when only minimal use can be made of another port, when most of our necessities must be imported, our situation is much, much better than that of the aggressive country of traitorous Saddam. Although the reactionary countries of the region assist him in different ways, although the superpowers of the East and the West assist him, although you hear reports daily of the delivery of Mirages from the seemingly civilized but in fact savage France, although numerous ships and [word indistinct] take facilities, foodstuffs and goods to our bloodthirsty enemy, yet with your limited capabilities, according to the reports that have been received, your condition is much better than that in Iraq.

No individual and no group can claim to have been instrumental in achieving this situation. On the contrary, all of you, young and old, young people and adults, all of you have had a share in organizing the situation. Also, the shortcomings that exist should be eliminated by your own hands. When you read some reports in the newspapers that such and such an irreligious, infidel, counterrevolutionary extortionist has been fined millions of rials, this has been done by you. We do not have an armed force to be sent to the bazaar or to the street stores. It is you who report the counterrevolutionary infidel hoarder to qualified institutions and sell his hoarded goods among people at a just price. It is you who assist the special officials, it is you who have the power to safeguard this great revolution, this God-given bounty and to bring it to decisive victory.

The government is hopeful of your support, of your help and assistance, of all the strength that you have demonstrated in the advancement of affairs. The government is not something separate from you, and you are not something separate from the government. [end recording]

CHAMRAN: IRAQ WEAKENING, SADDAM DEFEAT 'ASSURED'

LD051547 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 1 Feb 81 p 4

[Unattributed report]

[Excerpts] Dr Mostafa Chamran, the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council and chief of the irregular forces headquarters, participated in the Friday prayers last Friday in Ahvaz; he discussed the war against Iran imposed by the lackey regime of Iraq and the crimes committed by Saddam and the regional bullies against the freedom-seeking people of our country.

He began by addressing the heroic people of Ahvaz:

We witness how the enemy's long-range artillery is aimed vengefully at you and how two Iraqi armored divisions have dug in outside Ahvaz with the intention, so they think, of capturing the city.

Referring to the early days of the war, he said: At that time our situation was bad; the city was almost devoid of residents, while we faced two Iraqi armored divisions, one at Dub-e Herdan and the other advancing as far as Hamidiyeh, having taken Susangerd. However, through the heroism and selflessness of the martyrs and your dear ones, the enemy aggressor could not take Ahvaz, and after a time Susangerd became a large cemetery for Saddam's forces. In spite of his statement that "we must take Susangerd even if we suffer 80 percent losses," he failed to do so.

In general, at a time when our forces are daily increasing in number and strength, Iraq's forces are diminishing, weakening and disappearing.

Dr Chamran then commented on the internal situation in certain Arab countries:

In oppressed Iraq, where Saddam Yazid rules, over 150,000 people have been killed over the past 2 months by Saddam's lackeys, and disasters are being heaped on the sorely-stricken Iraqi people in prisons and torture chambers. Any movement that voices even the mildest criticism of Saddam is trampled in the dust and blood.

Consider the king of Saudi Arabia: The underprivileged of Arabia occupied the An-Nabi mosque and fought the government for about 10 days, losing 300 martyrs. Some 75 of them, whose powers and strength had given out and who were unconscious, were taken prisoner and beheaded in the city square.

Consider Turkey, where the underprivileged (the poor and the Alawites) have suffered martyrdom, with 500 of them killed in a single day; or Lebanon, where they face death around the clock from the heavy blows of the regime that is occupying Jerusalem. They are constantly hitting at the region of Jebel Amel, where 300,000 of 400,000 have been made homeless. Along with being in such a dire situation, the people have also been deprived of their leader, Imam Musa as-Sadr.

Or take Afghanistan, attacked by 100,000 Russian troops. Compared to this, we are a thousand times better off, since we are fighting to establish the greatest divine mission in the world. We will put up with adversities to attain this goal.

The Winds of Freedom

On Iran's glorious revolution Dr Chamran said:

We are living in an age when we are responsible for the mission that will hasten the reemergence of the Mahdi [messianic figure in Shi'ite Islam] (may God hasten his advent). The dimensions of our struggle are wider than Khuzestan, Iran and Iraq. The world's poor look eagerly to our revolution, which they hope will make the winds of freedom blow for them.

On the subject of the At-Ta'if conference, Dr Chamran said:

They wish to make the people of the world believe that Shah Khalid is the leader of the world's Muslims, but how can anyone believe that a servant of America and a friend of the regime occupying Jerusalem is the leader of the world's Muslims?

In Black September our Palestinian brothers were martyred at the hands of Shah Husayn; even Saddam had a hand in this. This is the Saddam who today extends the hand of friendship to Shah Husayn, Shah Hassan II, Shah Khalid and others, when 2 years ago at the Arab conference he accused them of not being revolutionary and ready to fight, and when, for this reason, they were expelled from the conference. Saddam is now befriending those whom, until yesterday, he called "infidels" and considered servants of imperialism, although it is obvious that Shah Husayn has not moved an inch. Saddam is giving himself away more than ever before; he is a wood-bearer for imperialism and Zionism, who may use him to their advantage against the Islamic revolution of Iran.

Saddam should know that his defeat is assured. If we win or die as martyrs, we will have traveled the path of perfection, the result of which will be to hasten the reemergence of the imam of the age (may God hasten his advent) and the establishment of justice throughout the world.

BEHESHTI INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN POLICY, RELATIONS

GF051631 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1120 GMT 5 Feb 81

[27-minute interview granted by Ayatollah Dr Mohammad Hoseyn Beheshti, president of the Supreme Court and member of the Supreme Judicial Council, to a Tehran Arabic correspondent; date and place not given--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Honorable brothers and sisters, may the peace and mercy of God be upon you. First of all, I would like to ask Your Eminence about the Islamic revolution. Its 1st year was the year of the establishment of the Islamic Republic, the year of the formation of public institutions, the foundation of the government and the year of the hostages' detention. The 2d year saw the completion of the state foundations and institutions, the U.S. military intervention, the imposed war and the hostages' release. So, Your Eminence, what will the 3d year of the Islamic revolution and the Islamic Republic look like--even though it may be too early to speak of the 3d year?

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Peace be upon the brothers and sisters in the Islamic and Arab countries. I would like to take this good opportunity to speak to you on the important questions put to me. I will begin with this first question.

As a matter of fact, I expect the 3d year of the blessed Islamic Iranian revolution to be a year of constructive work in the scientific, moral, educational, cultural and agricultural areas. There will also be industrial, economic and national progress.

I hope the masses will become more committed to Islam and to the Islamic Republic's Constitution. Despite all of this, we expect to encounter obstacles. These difficulties have different [word indistinct], such as the political ambitions and political intervention of the international arrogance [al-istikbar al-'alami] [words indistinct], the United States and the movement of its agents both within Iran and outside its borders, who threaten Iran's security. We hope the general awareness of our people will be the first remedy for this potential disease. The Muslim people in Iran are still and always will be aware and [word indistinct] of the circumstances in which they live. They know their opponents and their friends. They know the effects of their opponents' intervention and the effects of their friends' attitudes and behavior.

There are economic problems as well. Agricultural and industrial exports have declined, and it is our duty to raise the level of exports next year, God willing. We have been able to plan our agricultural exports and related industries up to 1990, and we hope this plan will be successful, God willing. We have also initiated plans to increase industrial production levels and [words indistinct]. This planning has not yet been implemented, yet but we hope it will be implemented in future, God willing. There are political problems as well. However, we have undertaken active internal and external political actions to counter these problems. [Words indistinct] on this point in answering the other questions.

[Question] Your Eminence Ayatollah Beheshti, one of the most important issues currently being discussed is the issue of the imposed war. [Words indistinct] what are its future dimensions?

[Answer] As a matter of fact, we do want this war to end as soon as possible. However, it is difficult to be able to tell you and those who are listening to my voice when the end will be, because circumstances change greatly. Our people and [words indistinct] in facing the enemy. This readiness should reward us with victory in the near future, God willing. [Words indistinct] what is important is that the people have the will to face every aggressive enemy with all of their resources. [passage indistinct] For this reason, it is not easy for me to say tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week, in a few weeks, next month or in a few months. The important thing is that the people are striving against our enemy and will fight until victory has been achieved. This is the important factor in evaluating this imposed war. We hope all Arab Islamic nations will support us and that the Iraqi people, who live under oppression by the At-Tikriti regime, will revolt against this agent regime and thus be our greatest support in achieving this victory, God willing.

[Question] There are still some issues in U.S.-Iranian relations that have not been settled. There are matters that are waiting their turn to be settled. Your Eminence Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, what are the long-term prospects for relations with the United States and with the West in general?

[Answer] [Words indistinct] our revolution's slogan is "No East, no West, but an Islamic republic." In fact, we are exerting all efforts to sever all relations--in their present inherited form--between the United States and the Western bloc on one side and Iran on the other. We must eliminate these inherited relations and then decide if there is any need for relations [word indistinct]. It is possible to establish a relationship whereby the Iranian people and the Iranian state are at the same level with those states. Thus, this relationship would exist between one power and another, between one nation and another and between one state and another. It would not exist between a superpower and a smaller state. If this condition is fulfilled, some relations between us and those states will be created. Otherwise, none shall exist, because Islam is the highest and nothing is higher than Islam.

[Question] What about relations with the Eastern bloc?

[Answer] I have answered this question in answering the previous question. "No East, no West, but an Islamic republic."

[Question] The fundamental plan for Iranian foreign policy as put by Your Eminence is one of no subservience. How will such problems as obtaining advanced weapons and advanced technology be solved?

[Answer] Regarding advanced arms, we hope that the popular struggle will secure something for us and will compensate for the lack of advanced arms. Experience has shown us that a hidden, great and sublime power springs from the people when they are faced with enemies. We hope to replace advanced weapons with this power. However, this does not mean that we cannot purchase advanced weapons from those who have no plans to govern us in exchange for those advanced arms. The same applies to advanced technology.

[Question] Allow me, Ayatollah Dr Beheshti, to focus on foreign policy and ask you about relations with the Arab countries, which can be divided into three categories: a category for friends, such as Algeria, Libya and Syria; a category for hostile countries, such as Iraq, Jordan and Egypt; and the in-between countries, if I may define them as such. What is the prospect for relations with the third cagegroy?

[Answer] We prefer to establish positive and peaceful relations with countries in this category. We also hope that those countries will treat us in the same way until we can develop an Islamic brotherhood, God willing.

[Question] The new U.S. President has launched a strong attack against international liberation movements and considers them to be terrorists. What is your reaction to this, and what is the prospect for relations with these liberation movements?

[Answer] The new U.S. President may launch an attack against the international liberation movements. However, the important point is that the world's liberals know what they want and what they must do to achieve their goals. The U.S. President works and they work. However, the future is for those liberals, and not for the U.S. President. U.S. and international imperialism are about to fall into a pit of fire. They will certainly fall into this fire, God willing, and will perish there.

[Question] On the Islamic level, how do you view Islamic unity, and what do you think of Libya's call for union with Iran?

[Answer] Islamic unity must be achieved first within the systems available to us and to those brothers. If the system between us unites, political unity will follow. I hope the future of the successful Islamic system in both countries and in other countries as well will achieve true Islamic unity without constraint. However, we do not want to indulge in a false unity. [Words indistinct] that is not good. Unity must be true. If we have united goals and united methods of achieving these goals, and if the two nations' hopes are united, there will be Islamic unity and these peoples will form the progressive, strong, successful and eternal Islamic nation, God willing.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PROTEST 18, 23 JAN ATTACKS

LD051135 Tehran MIZAN in Persian 26 Jan 81 p 12

[MIZAN political news service report]

[Text] Students living in Tehran University Hostel No 5 have issued a statement describing the attack and the raid on the hostel and its subsequent occupation.

The statement reads in part as follows: Following the attack on the female students hostel by clubwielding elements on 18 January, in which seven of the hostel residents were injured and a local resident had his arm broken, on Friday 23 January club-wielding louts mounted a large-scale, preplanned and well-supported attack on the students' hostel, creating a scene of ugly incidents.

At 1400 hours the crowd of 200 began their savage and planned attack. The defenseless girls were subjected to taunts and blows; glass and iron bars were thrown at them, and 30 of them were cut and injured, 2 of them being rendered unconscious within the first 2 minutes. They were all taken in an ambulance from the Tehran casualty center to the Imam Khomeyni Hospital, and so far two of them have been diagnosed as having broken noses.

The statement concludes: Surely students whose parents have so hopefully sent them to study--and who are now working, because the universities have been closed down--have the right to a roof over their heads. What sort of Islam is this? Can the club wielders and louts get away with everything and enjoy all-round support?

We demand that all responsible authorities investigate this incident as soon as possible an clarify our position, so that we no longer have to witness such regrettable incidents.

INTERIOR MINISTRY FORBIDS 6 FEB DEMONSTRATIONS

LD051736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Statement 226 of Tehran security headquarters]

[Text] In His exalted name. We have been informed by the Ministry of Interior that no permit has been issued for any demonstration, march or rally in Tehran for tomorrow, Friday, 6 February. Therefore, we expect all of our dear citizens to observe this and to remain vigilant as far as the situation is concerned. Needless to say, the security forces, members of the revolution guards corps and other officers will be watching the situation, while fully cooperating with each other; and if they notice any disorder or tension they will deal with the culprits in accordance with regulations governing wartime conditions.

[Signed] Tehran security headquarters

FEDA'IYAN-E KHALQ HOLD 6 FEB DEMONSTRATION

LD061122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] According to our correspondent, disregarding Tehran security headquarters statement 226 forbidding any demonstrations today, members of the Feda'iyan-e Khalq guerrilla organization took part in a march and created tension. Following today's march, one informed official in the Central Committee of the Islamic revolution told the Central News Bureau:

In their futile imagination, the members of this organization plan through such actions to divert the thoughts of the Muslim people of Iran from the issue of the war and thus to render some assistance to their American masters and the enemy fifth column. But, of course, these conspiracies will be neutralized by the active presence at all of these scenes of the Muslim and heroic Iranian nation.

AFP Report

NC0612021 Paris AFP in English 1017 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 6 Feb (AFP)--Several dozen people were wounded here today when violent clashes erupted between left-wing demonstrations and Islamic security forces backed up by religious extremists, reliable witnesses reported.

The sources said that the demonstrators, mostly members of the Marxist-Leninist People's Fedayeen movement, were on their way to a mass meeting in defiance of a ban. Tehran security authorities have forbidden any public gatherings of the left-wing group.

The security forces and their religious extremist supporters hurled tear gas grenades, stones and missiles to stop the fedayeen reaching their meeting point. Several demonstrators were injured in the clashes, at least one had gunshot wounds and security forces shot several times into the air, witnesses said. The demonstrators, numbered at several thousand, fled the scene with many hiding in nearby apartment buildings. As the procession broke up, the security forces made several arrests.

Those arrested will be tried under wartime regulations, the Tehran chief of staff said. The leftists' banners had slogans denouncing Iran's agreement with the United States to free the embassy hostages, while others complained of unemployment.

AGHA SHAHI CONCLUDES TALKS, VISIT TO IRAN

Shahi Report on Talks

BK0516431 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 5 Feb 81

Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said in Iran that he had a deep and wide-ranging exchange of views with Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Prime Minister Mohammad Raja'i, Majlis Speaker Mohammad Hashemi Rafsanjani and Supreme Court Chief Justice Ayatollah Mohammad Hoseyn Behesti.

In a statement issued in Tehran at the end of his visit to Iran, he said he also had useful discussions on bilateral issues and other matters of mutual interest with acting Foreign Minister Dr Karim Khodapanahi.

During his talks with the Iranian leaders, the foreign minister expressed, on behalf of the participants at the Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if, the desire to offer assistance in resolving the Iran-Iraq conflict on the basis of justice and international law.

He apprised the Iranian leaders of the latest situation regarding political discussions on Afghanistan aimed at the withdrawal of foreign troops and providing the Afghan people the right to elect a government of their own choice, without outside intervention. He said such political discussions should be held under the supervision of the UN secretary general, as provided for in the UN General Assembly resolution of 20 November 1980. The foreign minister said he is confident that the Iranian leadership will carefully study its role at the forthcoming talks in finding ways for a just solution of the Afghan crisis.

On bilateral relations, Agha Shahi said that his talks with Iranian leaders were completely satisfactory. He assured them of Pakistan's keen interest in Iran's political independence and territorial integrity, and noted that all attempts or plots to undermine Iran's territorial integrity or to interfere in its internal affairs will be opposed by us.

He noted the similarity of views held by both countries on several matters of mutual interest and the keen desire of both to promote and develop bilateral relations.

Departure From Tehran

LD051216 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] According to a report by a Central News Bureau correspondent, Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi left Tehran yesterday afternoon after meeting with the president of the Supreme Court. Agha Shahi had been in Tehran a few days for talks with government leaders.

HASEBI LEADS DELEGATION TO BULGARIA, POLAND

GF060454 Tehran Internatinal Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] PARS reports that Dr Hasebi, the prime minister's assistant for planning and programs, will leave Tehran today at the head of a delegation on a visit to Bulgaria, Poland and Yugoslavia. The purpose of the visit is to explain the Islamic revolution's aims and stands on the 2d anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran.

ISLAMIC COURT SENTENCES FIFTH COLUMNISTS TO DEATH

LD051816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Bureau in Ahvaz, the Islamic revolution court of Abadan-Mahshahr has sentenced four individuals to death.

The announcement by the Islamic revolution court of Abadan-Mahshahr, said, in part: At this time, when this war has been imposed on us from beyond our borders, the abject agents of America are trying to weaken our country's internal front and have inflicted heavy shocks to the revolution. The Islamic revolution court of Abadan-Mahshahr, after pursuing, identifying, and arresting some of the dirty agents of the fifth column, dealt in several hearings with the cases of (Nasr Badi), (Hasan Zowraqi), (Mohammad Boglani), and (Mahmud Samadi) and sentenced them to death. [The 1630 GMT news bulletin announced that the four had been executed by firing aquad]

TEHRAN RAILS AGAINST WESTERN MIDEAST ARMS SALES

GF060912 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 6 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] With the beginning of the 3d week of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration, and following the return of the American hostages to their country, arms began to flow from U.S. imperialism and Western Europe to Middle Eastern countries and the Persian Gulf areas, in accordance with imperialism's military policy of turning the area into an arsenal for various types of deadly weapons.

In the past 10 days, reports reaching Tehran from various parts of the world disclosed new sophisticated arms deals, contracts and purchases by the reactionary regimes of the Persian Gulf region, thus creating a stockpile of arms and an arsenal of imperialist weapons. The arms that are flowing and will flow into the region include fighter planes, laser-guided missiles, gunboats and sophisticated tanks.

These reports confirm that the United States is (?occupied) with establishing new military bases in some countries in the area, including the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine, and extending open military aid to some of the Persian Gulf countries--thus confirming the intention of expanding the area of military bases in this part of the world.

The new U.S. secretary of defense, Caspar Weinberger, in his first press conference, declared that his country is considering proposals by a number of countries for the stationing of U.S. forces in their territory. The United States is also giving political and military consideration to a proposal from the Zionist entity that U.S. forces be stationed in occupied Palestine, a matter that is enjoying the United States' full interest.

Observers have interpreted this statement as a U.S. desire to respond positively to Israel's request.

On the other hand, the Soviet Union, in a short memorandum, declared its eagerness to fulfill its commitments in the area in accordance with the treaties it concluded.

Certainly such pointers and evidence, when taken together, indicate the deterioration of the Middle East situation. An interesting phenomenon arises from the fever of stockpiling arms in the area: the increasingly effective role of Western Europe, and primarily France, in the arms race, despite France's claim to an independent will and action and its withdrawal from NATO during De Gaulle's presidency. France is following in the footsteps of the United States, to wrest its rights and booty from the lucrative Middle Eastern arms market. France's arms sales include various types of weapons, such as warships and naval weapons, guided-missile systems, sophisticated tanks and others.

It appears that politicians and the military have lost control over overt arms sales. Recently the sale of F-15 Eagle or F-14 Tomcat planes or AWACS created an unparalleled uproar inside and outside the U.S. Congress, on the pretext of preventing the leak of these sophisticated weapons' secrets to Eastern bloc agents. The Zionists, who enjoy a strong position in the U.S. Congress and the U.S. Defense Department, declared a ban on the sale of fighter planes equipped with additional fuel tanks to Saudi Arabia, on the pretext of the possibility of their use in attacking Israel. Such restrictions applied to other weapons.

Nowadays, however, we hear the U.S. defense secretary announcing the supply of 62 F-15 planes, with their sophisticated equipment, to Saudi Arabia. It appears from the rising competition among the various parties selling arms that the United States wants to maintain its traditional markets at any cost, thus disregarding the opposition of the Zionist wing in the U.S. Congress. The U.S. guns supplied to some of the countries of the area were recently received by Iraq for use on the war front against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Thus, these countries have committed a violation by placing their U.S. arms at the disposal of another state. Moreover, these countries have pledged to the United States that they will not use these weapons against Israel. Thus, these arms are not being used against the enemies of Islam and the Palestinian revolution, but have been used to kill Muslim Iranians and Palestinians.

France concluded a deal with Jordan for the sale of helicopters, guided missiles and antitank missiles. Britain also concluded a deal with Jordan for the sale of surface-to-air missiles, in addition to U.S. arms to Jordan, including M-69 tanks. This is in addition to secret U.S. military aid to its allies.

Thus we see that arms are pouring into Iraq from East and West, for use against the Islamic revolution in Iran. At the same time, France has refrained from delivering three destroyers Iran purchased and paid for.

Despite these restrictions and the blockade imposed on it as a result of the imperialist plan to compel it to succumb to imperialism's will, Iran is determined, through the will of millions of Muslim revolutionaries, to be self-sufficient and to continue the struggle to expose U.S. imperialism--which has refrained from implementing the recent Algiers agreement and delivering the spare parts that Iran purchased and paid for--and to expose all other imperialist forces that collude against the great Islamic revolution in Iran.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 396

LD052148 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Communique 396 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God, the most exalted. The combatants of Islam achieved the following victories yesterday and today:

The jet fighters of Iran pounded the enemy positions in Abadan and Ahvaz areas, and destroyed up to 60 percent of the Iraqi forces' vehicles and armament in the area.

In another air raid against the enemy forces in the Ma'rif area, eight or nine enemy bunkers were set ablaze and a number of Iraqi troops were killed. The Iranian forces on one of the Ilam fronts pounded a number of artillery units of Saddam's invading forces and prepared the ground route for further Iranian operations. The combatants of Islam are fighting furiously in the west and in the Marivan area. Iranian artillery fire destroyed a number of the Iraqi forces' bunkers and army vehicles. Eight of the Iraqi [words indistinct], 4 tanks and 12 installation units of an Iraqi garrison were destroyed and a number of troops were either killed or injured.

Meanwhile, the Iraqi jet fighters that appeared in Marivan airspace had to flee after facing the city's antiaircraft defense. Further, the ground [words indistinct] the defense of the city of Sardasht forced two Iraqi MiG fighters to flee before being able to carry out any operations.

In the Gilan-e Gharb area, the combatants of Islam destroyed 5 bunkers and 1 tank of the enemy forces and killed or wounded about 10 Iraqi invaders.

In the Kan-e Sakht area, Iranian artillery fire destroyed four group bunkers and killed their crews. In the Pol-e Zard region, the combatants of the Islamic Republic of Iran stopped an Iraqi operation. In the Mehran region, the artillery fire of the Islamic Republic of Iran inflicted losses and damages upon the enemy forces.

On the southern fronts, the operations of the defenders of Islam were effective. The Iranian forces put the enemy positions in the Khorramshahr [Khuninshahr] area under heavy artillery fire and the Iraqi forces had to leave their positions as a result. Also, the installations and customs warehouses of the Iraqi port of [name indistinct] sustained considerable damage as a result of the Iranian forces' shelling. The enemy forces lost one tank, one army vehicle, one antiaircraft gun, two cannon entrenchments and two group bunkers in the Abadan and Mahshahr areas.

Meanwhile, in another operation in the region, Iranian forces destroyed four tanks, five cannon, six army vehicles, one heavy machinegun, one mortar and a considerable amount of ammunition, along with several individual bunkers belonging to the Iraqi troops. Another report said that on the southern front, the residential areas of the city of Susangerd were under sporadic artillery and mortar fire of the Iraqi forces and the Iranian combatants retired from these areas.

'FIERCE' FIGHTING CONTINUES ON WESTERN FRONT

LD051828 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Summary] PARS reports from Kermanshah that artillery and mortar battles continued this afternoon between our forces and the Iraqis in the western sector of the country and that our forces maintained their superiority on all fronts. Latest reports received today from various battlefronts indicate that fierce fighting has been continuing since last night on the Zeleh Zard, Kan-e Sakht and one other western front. Two enemy trucks are reported to have been destroyed by our forces on the Kan-e Sakht front. Another report says that the villages of (Fakhri) and (Afshar) were recaptured from the Iraqi forces.

"During other operations along the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab-Qasr-e Shirin-(Dar Baluch) fronts on 2 and 3 February, the Islamic combatants, with airborne support, succeeded in killing 150 enemy troops. They also destroyed a number of enemy tanks and vehicles. Two members of the revolution guards corps were martyred during these operations."

At 1100 today, Abu Sharif, the commander of the operations of the revolution guards corps, accompanied by other members of the corps, visited the tribal mobilization headquarters in (?Robat) and discussed the coordination of operations.

According to PARS, fighting continued between the Iranian and Iraqi forces in Kan-e Sakht, Konjamchan, (Dalhori) and (Dasht-e Abbas) fronts. Yesterday, the Iranian forces returned the enemy's fire and destroyed a number of group trenches and one Katyusha launcher and captured three Iraqi soldiers.

The revolution guards in Ilam announced that in today's operation on this front, a large number of enemy forces were injured, more than 60 were killed and 4 were captured.

PARS reports that during the past week in Dehloran, the Iranian forces managed to inflict heavy casualties and losses on the enemy. According to the remarks of one of the Iraqi refugees, during one of these operations 80 enemy troops were killed. In yesterday's clashes near Dehloran, 20 of the Iraqi forces were killed.

According to the latest reports, a dastardly attack by the Iraqi forces in Changuleh area, which lasted for 7 hours, was completely crushed and the invaders were forced to flee, having suffered a large number of casualties. In these operations some of their group trenches were destroyed. Last night and today, five of the Iranian fighters were martyred by some of the Ilam border fronts. During the same period, 15 Iranian fighters were injured and were taken to hospitals in Ilam.

KURDISH COURT PASSES DEATH SENTENCES ON IRANIANS

JN051810 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1245 GMT 5 Feb 81

[Text] Despite the savage practices carried out in the name of Islam by the shameless Islamic regime against the oppressed Kurdish people, the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party has always been prompted by humanitarian considerations in dealing with the enemy elements captured in battle. In many cases, the Kurdish Democratic Party followed the practice of releasing prisoners of war.

On 20 January 1981, the Kurdish Democratic Party organization decided to release four soldiers captured in battle who had been sent by the criminal regime to kill the Kurdish people, because the regime is not satisfied with killing our people by fighter planes. The soldiers are Husayn Tahrani, Husayn Safari, 'Ali Murdan Bahaqran and Muhammadi Muhammad Zamani. However, in view of the execution by firing squad, without trial, of Kurds in the regime's prisons because they oppose the regime, the Kurdish people's revolutionary court has issued a stayed death sentence against these soldiers. They will be executed if the regime continued killing Kurdish prisoners.

NVOI PRAISES KHOMEYNI FOR WARNING TO LIBERALS

TA041859 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 4 February cast carried a commentary entitled "The Warning of The Imam Is The Warning of The Nation." Once more the imam has addressed the nation and has raised the country's vital problems with the people. The first point stressed by the imam during his remarks at the Husaynieh Jamaran was the need to observe order and discipline in factories and institutions and in the country's administrative organizations. He called on the workers to shun any calls for slowdowns and strikes. The other point referred to by the imam is the existence of differences within the country among various groups, especially between government officials. The imam called on the nation to preserve unity of expression. The imam also referred to those who were sitting on the sidelines and who were instigating others to sow discord and division in the country.

In fact, the imam was addressing both the compromising liberals and U.S agents, who are aggravating differences among government authorities and certain officials who knowingly or unknowingly are supplying grist for the mill of the enemies of the revolution. He was addressing these gentlemen when he said that they should possess political sense. The imam warned: God forbid if there comes a time when I feel obliged to accomplish my duty. If the obligation to accomplish my duty arises, I will take back whatever I have given to any individual. This statement by the imam is the statement of the Iranian nation. The imam's warning should not be forgotten even for one moment.